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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,810	08/19/2003	James Edward King	5681-70200	4786
35690 7590 01/17/2007 MEYERTONS, HOOD, KIVLIN, KOWERT & GOETZEL, P.C. 700 LAVACA, SUITE 800 AUSTIN, TX 78701			EXAMINER VU, KIEU D	
			ART UNIT 2173	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/17/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/643,810	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KING ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Kieu D. Vu	<b>Art Unit</b> 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.  
     4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 and 25-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 24 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
     a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6, 8-23, and 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter "APA") and "HP Blade Server bh7800 Installation Guide" (hereinafter "HP", copyright 2002).

Regarding claim 1, APA teaches a computer assembly which comprises: a host processor (see host processor(s) in [0003], a service processor (see service processor in [0004]), a display for displaying the status of components of the assembly obtained from the service processor (display of the console interface in [0005]). The APA does not teach that the assembly comprises a housing having a display and one or more manual switches for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one of the components. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by HP. HP teaches configuring the HP Blade Server bh7800, the Blade Server comprises a housing (see Fig.1-1 on page 14, Fig. 2-7 on page 45) having a display for displaying the status of the components of the assembly (see LCD Display Panel wherein the LEDs indicate the status of each of the blades in their respective slots) (Fig.2-3, page 33, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP further teaches one or more manual switches located on the housing for enabling a user to vary

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information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one of the components ("Lockout Button" can be used to vary information on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA and HP before him at the time the invention was made, to design a housing having a display showing component status taught by HP in the computer assembly taught by APA with the motivation being to provide the service engineer real-time status or diagnoses of the component directly on the site of the computer assembly.

Regarding claim 2, APA and HP teach the service processor provides one or more of the following system functions: 1) power management control; 2) environmental monitoring; 3) enclosure management and event logging; 4) fan control; 5) voltage rail monitoring; 6) component status monitoring (APA in [0004]).

Regarding claim 3, APA and HP teach the display and switches are operative to identify the assembly and/or to identify a computer system to which the assembly relates (HP, Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48).

Regarding claim 4, APA and HP teach the display and switches are operative to enable a user to view an event log or service history of the assembly (HP, Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48).

Regarding claim 5, APA and HP teach the display and switches are operative to enable a user to view any malfunction of a component of the assembly (HP, Table 2-4 on page 48).

Regarding claim 6, APA and HP teach the display and switches are

operative to enable a user to run a diagnostic test on the assembly or on a component thereof (see page 48).

Regarding claim 8, APA and HP teach the display and switches are operative to enable a user to configure the assembly or an electronics system of which the assembly forms part (HP, see page 33 which teaches using the front panel to set up the management blade networking parameter).

Regarding claim 9, APA and HP teach the display is operative to display the status of the components of the assembly as part of a menu, and the switches are operative to enable a user to navigate the menu (HP, page 36).

Regarding claims 10-11, APA and HP teach the display and/or switches are connected to the service processor via a microcontroller wherein the microcontroller is connected to a management bus to which the service processor and components of the assembly to be monitored are connected (APA, [0003]-[0005]), (HP, Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48).

Regarding claim 12, APA and HP teach the display is an alphanumeric Display (HP, see LCD Display Panel in Fig. 2-3 on page 33 and Table 2-3 on page 35).

Regarding claim 13, APA and HP teach including a console interface that communicates with the service processor to enable system management functions of the assembly to be monitored and/or the status thereof to be modified from a console connected thereto (APA, console interface in [0005], HP, remote console monitor, pages 40 and 46).

Regarding claim 14, APA teaches a computer assembly which comprises: a host processor (see host processor(s) in [0003], a service processor (see service processor in [0004]), a display for displaying the status of components of the assembly obtained from the service processor (display of the console interface in [0005]). APA further teaches a console interface that communicates with the service processor to enable system management functions of the assembly to be monitored and/or the status thereof to be modified from a console connected thereto (see console interface in [0005]). The APA does not teach that the assembly comprises a housing having a display and one or more manual switches for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one of the components. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by HP. HP teaches configuring the HP Blade Server bh7800, the Blade Server comprises a housing (see Fig.1-1 on page 14, Fig. 2-7 on page 45) having a display for displaying the status of the components of the assembly (see LCD Display Panel wherein the LEDs indicate the status of each of the blades in their respective slots) (Fig.2-3, page 33, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP further teaches one or more manual switches located on the housing for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one of the components ("Lockout Button" can be used to vary information on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP also teaches console interface for remote management (see remote console monitor in pages 40 and 46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA and HP before him at the time the invention was made, to design a

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housing having a display showing component status taught by HP in the computer assembly taught by APA with the motivation being to provide the service engineer real-time status or diagnoses of the component directly on the site of the computer assembly.

Regarding claim 15, APA and HP teach the display and/or switches can be enabled and/or disabled by means of signals sent thereto from the console interface (APA, console interface in [0005], HP, remote console monitor, pages 40 and 46).

Regarding claim 16, APA and HP teach the assembly as claimed in claim 15, which is arranged to operate in any of the following modes under command from the console interface: 1) operation in which the display and switches are fully enabled; 2) operation in which the display and switches are completely disabled; and 3) operation in which only some functions of the display and switches are enabled (APA, console interface in [0005], HP, remote console monitor, pages 40 and 46).

Regarding claim 17, APA and HP teach the assembly as claimed in claim 16, which can be arranged to operate under command from the console interface in a mode in which the display and switches are enabled to allow a user to view at least certain aspects of the status of the assembly, but will not allow a user to alter the status of the assembly ("Lockout Button" on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48).

Regarding claim 18, APA and HP teach the assembly as claimed in claim 14, which is arranged so that, when the service processor is notified of a fault in a

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component, the display and switches are enabled to allow a user to repair and/or test the fault (APA, [0005]), (HP, 48).

Regarding claim 19, APA and HP teach the assembly is formed as a rack mountable module (APA [0005]), and the display and switches are located in a front fascia thereof (HP, LCD Display Panel in the front panel, page 33).

Regarding claim 20, APA and HP teach the assembly is a network server (APA, [0002]), (HP, page 14).

Regarding claim 21, APA teaches a computer assembly which comprises: a host processor (see host processor(s) in [0003], a service processor (see service processor in [0004]), a display for displaying the status of components of the assembly obtained from the service processor (display of the console interface in [0005]). APA further teaches a console interface that communicates with the service processor to enable system management functions of the assembly to be monitored and/or the status thereof to be modified from a console connected thereto (see console interface in [0005]). The APA does not teach that the assembly comprises a housing having a display and one or more manual switches for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one of the components. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by HP. HP teaches configuring the HP Blade Server bh7800, the Blade Server comprises a housing (see Fig.1-1 on page 14, Fig. 2-7 on page 45) having a display for displaying the status of the components of the assembly (see LCD Display Panel wherein the LEDs indicate the status of each of the blades in their respective slots) (Fig.2-3, page 33, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP further



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teaches one or more manual switches located on the housing for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one of the components ("Lockout Button" can be used to vary information on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP also teaches console interface for remote management and (see remote console monitor in pages 40 and 46) and the console can communicate with each of the assemblies and which can enable or disable the display and/or switches on any assembly either completely or in part (pages 40 and 46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA and HP before him at the time the invention was made, to design a housing having a display showing component status taught by HP in the computer assembly taught by APA with the motivation being to provide the service engineer real-time status or diagnoses of the component directly on the site of the computer assembly.

Regarding claim 22, APA and HP teach the switches of any assembly do not require authentication by a user to be operated, but the console does require authentication in order to be operated (HP, page 40 and 46).

Regarding claim 23, APA and HP teach wherein the console is arranged so that, when notified of a malfunction of a component of any assembly, the console will automatically enable the display and switches of that assembly to allow replacement or repair of the component and/or testing of the component (APA, [0002], [0005]), (HP, page 46).

Regarding claim 25, APA and HP teach the console is arranged so that,

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when notified of a malfunction of a component of any assembly, the console will automatically inform a data management centre of the malfunction (APA, [0002], [0005]), (HP, pages 40 and 46).

Regarding claim 26, APA and HP teach a system as claimed in claim 21, which forms an intranet or part thereof, or forms part of the internet (HP, page 28).

Regarding claim 27, APA teaches a computer assembly which comprises: a host processor (see host processor(s) in [0003], a service processor (see service processor in [0004]), a display for displaying the status of components of the assembly obtained from the service processor (display of the console interface in [0005]). APA further teaches a console interface that communicates with the service processor to enable system management functions of the assembly to be monitored and/or the status thereof to be modified from a console connected thereto (see console interface in [0005]). The APA does not teach that the assembly comprises a housing having a display and one or more manual switches for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one of the components. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by HP. HP teaches configuring the HP Blade Server bh7800, the Blade Server comprises a housing (see Fig.1-1 on page 14, Fig. 2-7 on page 45) having a display for displaying the status of the components of the assembly (see LCD Display Panel wherein the LEDs indicate the status of each of the blades in their respective slots) (Fig.2-3, page 33, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP further teaches one or more manual switches located on the housing for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at least one

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of the components ("Lockout Button" can be used to vary information on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP also teaches console interface for remote management and (see remote console monitor in pages 40 and 46) and the console can communicate with each of the assemblies and which can enable or disable the display and/or switches on any assembly either completely or in part (pages 40 and 46) and further teaches enabling the display and/or switches of an assembly that includes a component that has malfunctioned in order to allow the component to be repaired or replaced and to be tested, and then disabling the display and/or switches when the repair or replacement has been effected (HP, pages 40 and 48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA and HP before him at the time the invention was made, to design a housing having a display showing component status taught by HP in the computer assembly taught by APA with the motivation being to provide the service engineer real-time status or diagnoses of the component directly on the site of the computer assembly.

Regarding claim 28, APA and HP teach the display and/or switches are automatically enabled by the console (HP, page 48).

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter "APA"), "HP Blade Server bh7800 Installation Guide" (hereinafter "HP", copyright 2002), and Hedman et al ("Hedman", US 6,445,970).

Regarding claim 7, APA and HP do not teach the display and switches are operative to list the diagnostic tests that are available and to allow a user

to select a test. Hedman teaches computerized stitching system having on-site display (reference 24 in Fig. 4) and remote display (reference 128 in Fig. 4) wherein the on-site display lists the diagnostic tests that are available and to allow a user to select a test (Fig. 3 A-C) (col. 9, lines 25-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA, HP, and Hedman before him at the time the invention was made, to include listing diagnostic tests taught by Hedman in the computer assembly taught by APA and HP with the motivation being to enable the user to view all problem(s)/errors of the system.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

4. Claim 24 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

5. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach computer assemblies and remote management which relates to the instant application.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kieu D. Vu. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4057.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca, can be reached at 571-272-4048.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

and / or:

571-273-4057 (use this FAX #, only after approval by Examiner, for "INFORMAL" or "DRAFT" communication. Examiners may request that a formal paper / amendment be faxed directly to them on occasions).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Kieu D. Vu

Primary Examiner